

INDO-RUSSIAN RELATION IN 21st CENTURY

Sri.Hanumanthappa D. G,

Assistant Professor,

Department of Political Science,

Rani Channamma University

Belagavi, Karnataka (India).

ABSTRACT

This Paper Focuses on a major problem likely to occur in Indo-Russian foreign policy leveraged by internal policy contradictions the Russia is faced with the foreign policy experts are facing baffling situation as to share what shape the indo-Russian foreign policy would take in view of festimently changing international political enlivenment with regard to co-operation and co-ordination in the arena of myriad strategic developments and on the other hand the native factors in case of Russia like concentration of power in the president himself in the presidential form government in the newly adorned democratic system and the self-development concerns are some of the political Issues sattering Russian foreign policy establishment. It is against this background, it appears to be a frabbing situations for Indian policy makers and therefore are being challenged by the prevailing Constrictive Factors both India and Russia and it is in this juncture it is to be seen where Indo-Russian policy stands and what would be its nature in the perspective time and equally seriously worry some is the case if pondered over in the retrospective mode. Indo-Russia have been traditional friends and India looking for world for reveal and rejoinders and also maintaing those stable traditional relations but the corporative tendencies and power-centric polity would allow them to be up to Indian's expectation is still something to be deciphered what appens to be fetid it is that the age-old relation's based on mutuality and personal initivies would be drawing factors into discussion as to whether those pristine indomitable value added foreign policy existed over a long period of time would sustion itself or not will be given prime importance in the discussion and also in an endeavor it could be seen whether rapidly changing Russian political miliev would consider those values and allow to grow indo-Russian relations in the traditional mood.

Key Words; Co-operation, Policy, Strategic, Democratic,

INTRODUCTION

A congenial relationship with India that began in the 1950s characterized the prosperous Rush Endeavour to hammer support relations with Third World nations. The fasciations connection began with a official meeting by Indian prime minister Nehru to the S.U in July 1955 and Khrushchev's back trip to India in the downfall of 1955 last. Whenever in India, Khrushchev declared that the S.U corroborated Indian occupation all over the controversial area of the Jammu and all Portuguese circumlittoral regions. The Soviet temperament with India ranked the China and allow to Sino-Soviet animosity grew in the Khrushchev duration. The S. U cleared that its neutralism throughout the 1958 at the border line issue and the sino-india war of 1962 last, even though the Chinese sharply objected.

The SU gave India competent financial and militarists relief at the Khrushchev period duration, and by 1961 India had received much Soviet help. That's distinction threw new logic in China-Soviet connection. In 1962 the Russian agreed to shifting of techniques for collaborative- production of the MiGG-21 -jet warrior in India, however the Soviet Union had denied China. The same facility to bond of Relations with the Soviet Union and India did not sustain more during the rightist J.P (Morarji Desai) Authority in the past 1969s, notwithstanding India did ploy to set up superior monetary and militarists temperaments with occidental lands. To counter these strive by India to, the Soviet Union proffered additional weaponry and economic relief. in the 1981s, regardless the 1985 slaughter by Sikh secessionist of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ,the basis of congenial Indian-Soviet connection, India corroborated a closely connection of the Soviet Union. Pointing out the very advanced preponderance of relations for Soviet Union in its foreign policy, the new Indian Prime Minister, Mr.R.Gandhi visited the Soviet Union on his first state visit for abroad in June first 1985 and signed long-term economic and defense deals with the S.U. In turn, Gorbachev's first tour to a other third World state was his met with P.M Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi in past 1986. Gorbachev urged Gandhi to cooperate with the Soviet Union to set up an Asian mass conservation system. Gorbachev's defense even strictly, which had also been advocated by Brezhnev, who had not at to important connection with India as to a contain China. With the advancement of Sino-Soviet relations in the late 1981s, to contain China had priority, but relations with India remained as a paradigm of Gorbachev's new third World morality.

The first major political initiative, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, between India and Russia began with the Strategic Partnership signed between both countries in 2000. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh also agreed with his counterpart by stated in speech given during President Putin's 2012 visit to India, "President Putin is a valuable friend of India and the original architect of the India-Russia strategic partnership"(13th Indo-Russian Summit reaffirms time-tested ties: Russia & India Report). Both countries closely collaborate on matters of shared national interest these include the UN, BRICS, G20 and SCO where India has mere observer status and has been asked by Russia to India become a full member. Russia also strongly supports India desire for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. Moreover, Russia has also expressed interest in joining SAARC with observer status in which India is a founding member. Russia currently is only one of two countries in the world. That has a mechanism for annual ministerial-level defense reviews with India. Almost every department of the Government of India attends it. Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission is the main body that conducts affairs at the governmental level between both countries. Some have described it as the steering committee of Indo-Russia relations. It is divided into two parts, the first covering, Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation..

A consolidated techniques centre founded in Moscow to introduce cutting edge technologies to the marketplace. ILTP committee meet in Moscow on 15–12 Oct 2007 to comment collaborate and give it direction. (Feller, Gordon. (2003).India and Russia are in discussion for construction of two more nuclear power units at Kudankulam. The two units already set up are ready for operation. Indo-Russian strategical co-partnership has been build up on five important directions: politics, defense, civil nuclear energy, counter terrorism cooperation and space. These five major components were highlighted in a speech by the Indian Foreign Secretary Ranjan Mathai in Russia. However, in recent years a sixth component, economic, has grown in importance with both countries setting a target for \$20 billion in bilateral trade by 2015.

In order to facilitate this target both countries are keenly observing the prospects to develop a free trade agreement. Bilateral trade between both countries in 2012 grew by over 30%. The powerful IRIGC is the main body that conducts affairs at the governmental level. Important examples in are the UN, BRICS, G20 and SCO where India has observer status and has been asked by Russia to become a full member. Russia also strongly supports India cause for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security

Council. In addition, Russia has expressed interest in joining SAARC with observer status in which India is a founding member. In 2004, more than 70% of the Indian Military's hardware came from Russia, making Russia the chief supplier of defense equipment. Russia has an embassy in New Delhi and 4 Consulates-General (in Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Mumbai). During March 2010 the visit of the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to New Delhi, the Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh described Russia in fulsome terms: Relations with Russia are a key pillar of our foreign policy, and we regard Russia as trusted and reliable strategic partner. Ours is a relationship that not only stands unique independent of any other, but whose significance has grown over time. Our partnership covers areas such as defense, civil nuclear energy, space, science and technology, hydrocarbons and trade and investment. (M. Singh, 'PM's Statement at the Joint Press Conference with his Russian Counterpart', 12 March 2010,) during discussions, bilateral economic as well as regional security issues were on the top of the agenda. Putin's India visit was also watched very carefully in many Western capitals as this was happening immediately after the London Conference, where the Western alliance had been working on exit strategies in Afghanistan. The Putin visit was seen by many in India as a precursor to any hedging strategy involving Russia, India, Iran and the Central Asian republics against the possibility of a Taliban return in Afghanistan. Since the signing of their Declaration on Strategic Partnership in October 2000, this had been the subsequent 11th summit meeting. Similar to earlier meetings, five more agreements were signed in March 2010. Apart from multi-billion dollar arms deals, an intergovernmental agreement on broad-based co-operation in atomic energy and a 'road map 'For future co-operation some strategic areas have been identified and signed also signed. Similar to the last few summits, strategic congruence, defense purchases, hydrocarbons and nuclear power dominated the agenda. The visit obviously gained more significance because of a changing strategic scenario in India's neighborhood.

This chapter aims to analyze how and if, to use Manmohan Singh's phrase, its 'significance has grown over time', in a relationship that first took shape in the days of the old USSR (V. Chopra (ed.), *Significance of Indo-Russian Relations in 21st Century*, Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, 2008.) Historically, the USSR under Stalin was suspicious of the genuineness of India's independence and non-alignment. However, Indo-Soviet bonhomie started with Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to the USSR in June 1955 and the visit to India by Khrushchev in December 1955. This was also the time when the Congress party India was affirming its belief in state planning and a 'socialistic pattern of society', and Nehru was playing a leading role in the Bandung Conference (1955) of 29 Afro- Asian nations. During the same period, the

USSR began to use the instruments of aid, trade and diplomacy in developing countries, to limit Western influence. Subsequently, Indo- Soviet relations flourished over the decades in the metallurgy, defence, energy and trade sectors. During the India–China war in 1962, the USSR tried to be neutral between what it called ‘brother China’ and ‘friend India’, with the People’s Republic of China seeing this as betrayal of international communist solidarity on the part of the USSR, and a factor that reflected and further exacerbated the growing Sino–Soviet split. In the early 1970s both India and Soviet leaders looked on the emerging US-Chinese rapprochement as a serious threat to their security. Their response had been in 1971 with the Indo- Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, which provided immediate consultation in case of military action against parties to the Treaty. During the India–Pakistan war in 1971, the USSR took a firm position in favour of India and sent ships to the Indian Ocean to counter any move by the USA, which had already sent its 7th Fleet ships into the Bay of Bengal.

The results of the 1971 Indo–Pakistani war and emergence of Bangladesh established trusted partnership between India and the USSR. During the 1980s both Rajiv Gandhi and Mikhail Gorbachev advocated a nuclear-free world. However, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, India was also confronted with a dilemma of how to preserve its non-aligned credibility without jeopardizing its relations with the USSR. In the initial post-Soviet period, bilateral relations in the 1990s went through a period of uncertainty when Russia was preoccupied with domestic economic and political issues, and with its relations with the USA and Europe. Now India had to deal with a new Russia which was Eurocentric, economically dependent on the West, and neither had the interest nor the resources for Third World regimes. President Boris Yeltsin, during his visit to Delhi in 1993, tried to recreate the spirit of old friendship with a new Treaty of Friendship to replace the old India-Soviet 1971 treaty. However, the fundamental character of the Treaty was transformed and in case of any threat to peace, the new Treaty vaguely called for regular consultations and co-ordination. Although Yeltsin described India and Russia as ‘natural partners’, he was careful not to give the impression of a ‘special relationship’. ‘Although relations were restored to Respectable levels, the early years (1991–96) of ‘benign neglect’ of India by Russia left a deep mark on Indian policymakers.

The situation changed when the new Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov (1998–99) started shifting from the previous pro-Western Russian foreign policy. To strengthen his country’s relations with old allies, Primakov visited India in 1998 and pushed proposals for creating a Russia-India-China

(RIC) strategic triangle, although RIC coherence remains questionable for some Indian commentators like Abanti Bhattacharya: ‘the development of a strategic triangle would be unrealistic. The reasons can be easily found in the mutual suspicion between India and China’ the new Russian leadership under Vladimir Putin (president, 2000–08) reversed the Yeltsin-era drift in India-Russia bilateral relations, signed the Declaration on Strategic Partnership with India in 2000 and established the institution of annual summit meetings. Moscow realized that as a Eurasian power, an active Russian role and influence in dynamic Asia would be limited without a solid partnership with old friends like India. Indian commentators welcomed Putin’s comment in his 2004 visit, that ‘India is our strategic privileged partner.

In the end, It is important for both the countries re establish their old ties based on exigencies of early 1950s. The good olden days ties had a strong gnostic and gnomic stiff and not a mere mattered / matter centric relations, However the relation between India and Russia should not be taken for material prosperity of 2 countries, alone rather this tie-up takes India and Russia to a new high of global, human prosperity. It could be remembered that any understanding based on mere mattered development will not last for long and hence is transitory and ephemeral, but the ones rooted in humanity development cutting across final borders the mutual and personally shared values apart from much flinty agreement of strategic and tetragonal ones should have to be in Indo-Russian relation.

Although as mentioned in all hands that Russia might become of its internal pressures, look out for a new allies to rid itself of its current situation that will not be permanent panacea, Both India and Russia must have to act and surge to sustain themselves, New allies and new relations with strangers, departing from each other will not be of great help, they have to realize that they have been provided substantial scope. Both India and Russia having enough expertise in various strategic areas and having deeper historical and traditional base for co-existence and also having substantial human and natural resources should use new prosperous era without latching themselves into frivolous hallucination.

Conclusion

The post-cold war era has thrown new challenges to Russia and the challenges these which are self-imposed, in the sense these challenges are certainly the product of new system i.e. democracy India

is also a big democracy hence, there will not be an dialogical blackode, india could ably teach Russia as to how democracy could be absorbed, there is probably no country in the world as rich Indian democracy as to be a successful democracy Russians should learn from Indian experience. Russia may not be having enough military strength to its ties with traditional friends but it should defiantly have moral and ethical strength to support its traditionally influenced region like India cold war phase could have been fight with strategic weapons but that is gone by era, now the post cold war era is being anti-theatrical to that and should have invariable proclivity for moral and ethical fabric, As has been sold that this world is knowledge –based one and with knowledge anything, however difficult the situation, would be griped over.

What I infer in the end that post-cold war era is important for both India and Russia in all respects the traditional integrity has to be related in all cost to remain themselves protected, secured and nourished The phrase coined by yetis that India and Russia is “natural partners” has in separable significance and implies indivisible indo-Russia relations in the time ahead without thinking on any time centric relations India and Russia should tactful act as catalyst with integrity and dignity in the post cold war era.

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